

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	\$15
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NO subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.	

Additional Particulars from the Plymouth Fight.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, has the following particulars of the fighting which resulted in the capture of Plymouth, in addition to those copied by us from the same paper a day or two ago:

Our forces arrived in front of Plymouth on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and succeeded in capturing most of the enemy's pickets, which were stationed a few miles from town, and felt their works, and finding them much stronger than was anticipated, the men being exhausted by a long day's march, the attack was postponed until next day. During the whole day, Monday, the artillery and sharpshooters were engaged with their gunboats and forts, which resulted in one of the former being sunk. At about dusk on the same evening Fort Sanderson, a very strong earth-work, was assaulted and carried by storm, after a spirited resistance. During this assault a number of our men were killed by hand grenades in the ditch. After carrying the above-named fort, our forces advanced close up to the main works of the enemy, on the west side of the town. On Tuesday morning at two o'clock the Albemarle, one of our iron-clad gunboats, commanded by Capt. Cook, came down the river and engaged the enemy's batteries and gunboats which were lying in front of the town. The enemy's boats attempted to board her, which attack was handsomely repulsed.—They also attempted to trap her, having stretched a chain under water across the space that intervened between their boats; but instead of running between them, Capt. Cook made direct for the largest, striking her amidship, and sank her in a few minutes, together with most of the officers and crew, only a few of whom were picked up. He immediately engaged the other, and pursued her some distance down the river, but not deeming it prudent to venture too far down the river, he returned to his former position in front of Plymouth.

After daylight on the same morning Gen. Hoke demanded a surrender of the place and its defences, which demand the enemy declined to accede to. During the day their works were re-commenced and felt at different points. Tuesday night the position of our troops was moved around through a very difficult route to the east or opposite side of the town. At daybreak Wednesday morning they charged and carried the entire line of fortifications on the east side, driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet completely through the town to the opposite side, where some of our troops were left, who succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners.

During all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning the Albermarle, with the gallant Cook in command, engaged the enemy's batteries, taking them in reverse. The town now being entirely in our possession, together with all the enemy's works, with the exception of the main fort, a demand was made for its surrender which was refused, but as soon as our sharpshooters commenced to advance, the enemy began to desert by twos, threes, and twenties, coming into our lines and throwing down their arms. The flag of the fort was then soon hauled down, which resulted in the surrender by Brig. Gen. Wessells of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, a battalion of artillery, and two or three companies of N. C. "Buffaloes," together with the large amount of stores, provisions, siege guns, etc., previously reported in this paper.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the land fight was much larger than that of the enemy, owing to the fact that our troops were exposed to a ranking fire without protection of any kind, while the enemy were covered by their works. Our total loss was three hundred killed and wounded, while the loss of the enemy in this respect only amounted to one hundred. The number of prisoners captured was as follows: 2,500 whites and 300 negroes, a portion of the latter being women and children. A large number of negroes and "buffaloes" (the associates) escaped by means of boats and canoes, while quite a number plunged into the river, a portion of whom never reached the opposite shore. The behavior of our troops throughout the whole affair was everything that could be desired, and where all did so well it would be next to injustice to discriminate. The gallant Col. Mercer was killed leading a charge, and thus sealed with his life-blood his devotion to his country. He was a native of Georgia, and the only field officer lost by us during the siege of Plymouth.

Approved February 3, 1864.

No. 29.
Join Resolution of Thanks to North Carolina Troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States having learned through the reliable sources of the recruitment of the North Carolina brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia serving under General Robert D. Johnson; therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the patriotism and spirit of the North Carolina troops, evinced by their prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves afresh to the service of the country, are beyond all praise, and deserve the unbounded gratitude of the country.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 30.
Joint Resolution of Thanks to the troops from the State of Louisiana in the army of Tennessee.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are tendered to the gallant troops from the State of Louisiana in the army of Tennessee who have, with signal unanimity, volunteered their services for the war.

Section 2. Resolved, That the lofty and self-sacrificing spirit exhibited by this noble act, deserves to receive the commendation and gratitude of every true patriot.

Section 3. Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are equally due, and are tendered, to the patriots and self-sacrificing troops who, at the commencement of the war, placed their services at the disposal of their country without condition or limit as to time.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 32.
An Act to prohibit the importation of luxuries, articles not necessary or of common use.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of March next it shall not be lawful to import into the Confederate States any brandy, wines, or other spirits, or any other article specified in schedule A of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of foreign luxuries, articles not necessary or of common use." An act to prohibit the importation of foreign luxuries, articles not necessary or of common use.

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The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles
and labor necessary to carry on our business,
compels us to make an advance in our prices.
The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore,
from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months	\$15 00
" " three "	9 00
" " one "	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months	10 00
" " three "	5 00
For the Weekly, six months	5 00
Advertisements \$3 per square of ten lines, or less.	

Major General Hoke.

The President, immediately on hearing of the
capture of Plymouth, sent General Hoke the
following dispatch:

"Brigadier General Hoke:
In the name of the Confederacy, I thank
you for your success. You are a Major General from
the date of the capture of Plymouth."

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS."

General Hoke was the junior Brigadier in
PICKETT's division.

It will be seen by the above gratifying an-
nouncement, which we take from the Rich-
mond *Examiner*, that this distinguished
officer has received at the hands of the Presi-
dent a prompt recognition of his valuable
service in the capture of Plymouth. President
Davis has for a long time been determined
upon the re-occupation of Eastern North
Carolina, and when his efforts in our behalfs
come to be known, a grateful people will
appreciate his solicitude.

We have not as yet heard all the particulars
of the affair at Plymouth so as to be able to
notice the part borne by our other gallant
officers and men. It is stated that Brig. Gen.
Ransom, with his command, made a brilliant,
and telling charge, and that Kemper's Briga-
de performed an important part in the affair.
Nor have we as yet heard a word of Capt.
Cook, who commanded our gunboat. We
know him to be a bold, dashing, determined
officer, and are sure he was in the right place.

But to return to Gen. Hoke. This is the
officer who a few days ago Mr. Holden,
through the *Progress*, endeavored to bring
into public odium: causing him to be de-
nounced as a "military oppressor," who
with all just necessity, was holding under
arrest the citizens of the country, and who
showed no manifestation to give them a hear-
ing. Just in the moment when Gen. Hoke
was organizing his plans for the redemption
of our invaded territory, these two—Mr.
Holden and "John, the rascal," as the other
organ, Joy, the Yankee, calls him—set about
an accusation, stigmatizing our gallant leader,
endeavoring to bring him into disrepute, to
forfeit to him the confidence of his men, and
render useless his eminent abilities—and all
this reckless hazarding of our best interest, is
done for the most selfish purpose! Not that
the two have an iota of regard for the
confined parties, but simply to help Mr. Holden
to a few votes. And so it is, day by day the
fair name and fame of North Carolina is
lowered throughout the land, by the ever-
lasting thrusting of this obscure but notorious
partisan politician before the public eye, in
all sorts of attitudes except the only one
where he and "John" would make a proper
appearance—that of soldiers serving their
country. Of all the men in the State, Mr.
Holden, and the editor, and co-owner of the
Progress ought to be in the ranks.

Mr. Holden pledged himself, when he
pledged the "last man"—for he is emphatically
"the last." "John" ought to go back,
because his ill health prevented his having
an opportunity before, and he is not satisfied;—and the co-owner falls under the pledge
of the last dollar, as near as possible. If it
had been the last dime, he would unquestionably
have been included. No such spectacle
was ever presented in any country, as that
which North Carolina exhibits. That a man
who has not been in the sound of a canon,
has not for a moment suffered disturbance in
his business by the war, has not seen the
foe, has not spent a night away from his
family on account of the enemy, has not
lost a particle of property, but has been com-
fortable and protected all the time—that this
man, after a long continued denunciation of
the Government and all of its measures, after
striving his best to defeat the very measures
of legislation which all the chief military
officers united in saying were absolutely es-
sential to the success of the cause, should be
permitted, at the very time when the most
vital, important and decisive campaign is
about to begin, should be permitted, we say,
to "put himself up," above the country and
above our cause, and gathering around him
his crew of malcontents, agitators, traitors and
deluded victims, to stir up strife, dissension
and agitations, and all for self—self! It is
wonderful, amazing, that a people should be
so meek and submissive, or Government
should be so forbearing! Especially when
they have the evidence against him any day,
which would justify the prevention of his evil
designs, but not the least of the wilful, pre-

meditated purposes of evil which these agita-
tors bore, was this assault on Gen. Hoke.

The people of North Carolina—the poor
people, as they are called—do not know Mr.
Holden as well as we do. By constant reiterated
he has created an idea that he is a
people's man; and he and his clan claim to be
especial champions of the people. He has not
the first pretension to this title. No ally of
his can lay his hand on the first act of his
disinterested sacrifice for the good of the
people. If his monument were inscribed to
tomorrow, truth could not utter a panegyric in
his behalf on this score. Indeed he is like all
other politicians of his class—most loud in
boasts, but most silent in acts. If he will go
and take a musket and fight one battle, he will
perform a useful action, and we will make a
note of it.

Between this and the adjournment of Congress,
Mr. Holden and more besides him are destined
to see and hear some things which they did not
know were out. The success of Rahab and her
house, grew out of the siege of Jericho: but if
Jericho is not besieged, if the besieging army is
driven out of the land before they get close
enough to Rahab and her family to fulfill the
promise, then how? Why, Rahab and her
family may find themselves uncomfortably
situated.

A torpedo is about to explode. We would
warn men who have been deceived into a dan-
gerous act to be "prosecuting steps looking"
to their escape from the peril. Let the wise
man take heed!

Why Should there be Starvation?

We append a table of receipts by the Collector
in the 3rd District, and also the Assessor's
estimates. He who will take the trouble to
calculate from the figures given, on the basis of
a population in the District of 75,000 to 80,000,
will discover that there has been raised of
produce, besides the tenth part paid to Govern-
ment:

Corn,	966,690 bushels.
Wheat,	17,750 "
Rye,	19,170 "
Rice,	232,823 "
Sweet Potatoes,	228,024 "

So that there is twelve bushels of corn, about
a peck of wheat, the same of rye, three pounds
of rice and three bushels of potatoes to every
mouth.

Besides this, there is the reservation of fifty
bushels of sweet and fifty of Irish potatoes, one
hundred bushels of corn or fifty of wheat, and
twenty of peas by each farmer; and then there
is a further addition of all those small farmers
who do not raise enough to be assessed at all;
and the fact is demonstrated to a mathematical
certainty, that there is no lack of provisions in
that District, but an abundance to spare.

FRANKLY TO THEIR DEATH.

The Northern papers have accounts of the late
fight in Louisiana. They confess frankly to
their defeat—even more, they say their forces
were badly routed. Their accounts place the
fight at Pleasant Hill, De Soto county, Louisiana.
A letter, dated April 11, in the Chicago
Journal, a Republican paper, says:

Our cavalry of the Third and Fourth divisions
of the Thirteenth army corps, after a hard-
fought battle, were put to rout by a largely
superior force of rebels.

General Stoneman was in command of the
movement.

The Nineteenth army corps finally came up and
checked the pursuit. Our loss was 2,000. The
enemy also lost heavily. General Ransom, who
commanded the third and fourth divisions,
was wounded in the earlier part of the fight.
The Chicago Mercantile Battery lost all its guns,
four officer and twenty-two men.

Another correspondent, in the same paper,
gives the following additional particulars—
admitting faultily that "the panic of their
cavalry so demoralized the army that the
rebels became a rout." He admits also that
their loss was "large, probably two thousand."
He writes:

We have doubted, but we regret to say that
each day removes the doubt, that the scarcity
is to be attributed to un-patriotic hoarding, and
this, together with a want of proper confidence
in the government, causes the high, exorbitant,
ruinous prices.

It is more in the interest of the farmers to
remedy this evil than of any one else. If the
future brings heavy taxation, perhaps worse, it
will be attributed to this imposition of high
prices on necessities; and in that day of reckoning,
the originators of the evil will be ferreted
out; and see their heads fall.

But see the following table:

GOLDSBORO', April 23, 1864.

Co. D. K. MCRAE—Dear Sir:—In com-
pliance with my promise, I send you a state-
ment, showing the amount of tithes in the
8d Congressional District, (including two
counties of the 2d,) as shown by the Assessor's
estimate. Bear in mind that from Carteret
county and Craven, we do not realize much,
and have no estimates, and that a part of
Onslow and Jones are declared "impractical,"
and are, therefore, turned over to the
District collector, to be collected in their
money value; and that the estimates for "im-
practical Districts" are not included in the
following amounts. I do not fix prices, as
you requested, because I do not know what
they were in peace times.

Very respectfully, I.

Sweet Potatoes,	25,336 Bushels.
Irish Potatoes,	122 "
Corn,	107,410 "
Wheat,	1,970 "
Oats,	2,694 "
Rye,	1,130 "
Rice,	23,647 Pounds.
Hay,	27,816 "
Fodder,	2,387,552 "
Cotton,	35,573 "
Wool,	4,207 "
Tobacco,	257 "
Peas,	900 Bushels.
Ground Peas,	819 "

Assessor's estimates for Bacon not in—
Of this article, our Agents report 298,665
pounds, and 9,506 pounds salt pork, making
an aggregate of 308,271 pounds collected in
the month of March alone.

HELPING THEMSELVES.—We are informed
that twenty-three sacks of meal, deposited at
Centre Depot, to be sent to a distillery in Ire-
land county to be converted into whiskey, were
seized by some females in that neighborhood
last week, and distributed to those in want of
bread. This meal was to be turned into whiskey
in violation of law and without regard to
the present urgent demand for bread, hence
the decisive action of the women in the mat-
ter.—Charlotte Democrat.

Col. James M. Whitson Killed by Buffaloes.

By a letter that ought to have reached us
several days since, we are informed of the
death of this brave and meritorious officer.—
He was at home, in Currituck county, on far-
long; his house was surrounded by "Buffa-
loes" at night, and he attempted to make his
escape, when he was shot and struck by three
balls, and killed. This was about the 14th
or 15th inst.

These are all the particulars we have re-
ceived of this sad affair. We hope the eastern
counties will soon be cleared of the Yan-
kees allies and protectors of this infamous herd
of Buffaloes, when the loyal citizens will
have an opportunity of "taking their own
affairs into their own hands," by inflicting
summary justice upon them. There is a
good day of retribution in store for them; and
not only these, but many others who esteem
themselves out of harm's way, far in the
west, too cowardly to take up arms, or shoot a Con-
federate soldier a la Buffalo, but none the
less dangerous in plotting mischief and sowing
the seeds of discord and strife.

Lates from the North.

The Richmond papers received yesterday,
contain copious extracts from Northern papers
of the 20th. The chief feature of the
extracts is the kicking up of a terrible row over
the "Fort Pillow Massacre"—from Old Abe,
the Yankee Congress, and the newspapers.—
Lincoln said in a speech at Baltimore, that
the matter was undergoing a thorough investiga-
tion, and, if proven, the massacre of the
blacks should be avenged—declaring that "if
there has been the massacre of three hundred
there or even the tenth part of three hundred,
the retribution shall as surely come." Mr. Lincoln moreover declares that he has de-
termined to use the negro as a soldier, and to
give him all the protection given to the white
soldier. From these declarations, this mani-
festation of injustice, impiety, and dangerous
Mr. Lincoln possesses great significance.

HABEAS CORPUS.

It is said that I have been backed down,
and am in favor of the act of Congress sus-
pending this writ—opposed to the liberty of the
press, and in favor of the imprisonment of
the rumours attending the recent attack
upon Fort Pillow, and whether Fort Pillow
could have been repossessed; and that they
report the facts as soon as possible. And the
Yankee newspapers and Yankees generally,
threaten to take a cowardly and atrocious revenge
for their disaster at Fort Pillow. Finding
that they cannot, like an honorable ad-
versary, meet our men in battle, face to face,
they now threaten to gratify their brutal
passion of vengeance by putting our helpless and
innocent men in their hands to death.

News had not reached the North of our victory
at and capture of Plymouth. The Northern papers seem not to have received
any intimation whatever of the movement, and the news, when it is received, will startle
the Yankie public. The FIGHT IN LOUISIANA—THE YANKEES CONFESS

FRANKLY TO THEIR DEATH.

The Northern papers have accounts of the late
fight in Louisiana. They confess frankly to
their defeat—even more, they say their forces
were badly routed. Their accounts place the
fight at Pleasant Hill, De Soto county, Louisiana.
A letter, dated April 11, in the Chicago
Journal, a Republican paper, says:

Our cavalry of the Third and Fourth divisions
of the Thirteenth army corps, after a hard-
fought battle, were put to rout by a largely
superior force of rebels.

General Stoneman was in command of the
movement.

The Nineteenth army corps finally came up and
checked the pursuit. Our loss was 2,000. The
enemy also lost heavily. General Ransom, who
commanded the third and fourth divisions,
was wounded in the earlier part of the fight.
The Chicago Mercantile Battery lost all its guns,
four officer and twenty-two men.

Another correspondent, in the same paper,
gives the following additional particulars—
admitting faultily that "the panic of their
cavalry so demoralized the army that the
rebels became a rout." He admits also that
their loss was "large, probably two thousand."
He writes:

We have doubted, but we regret to say that
each day removes the doubt, that the scarcity
is to be attributed to un-patriotic hoarding, and
this, together with a want of proper confidence
in the government, causes the high, exorbitant,
ruinous prices.

It is more in the interest of the farmers to
remedy this evil than of any one else. If the
future brings heavy taxation, perhaps worse, it
will be attributed to this imposition of high
prices on necessities; and in that day of reckoning,
the originators of the evil will be ferreted
out; and see their heads fall.

But see the following table:

GOLDSBORO', April 23, 1864.

Co. D. K. MCRAE—Dear Sir:—In com-
pliance with my promise, I send you a state-
ment, showing the amount of tithes in the
8d Congressional District, (including two
counties of the 2d,) as shown by the Assessor's
estimate. Bear in mind that from Carteret
county and Craven, we do not realize much,
and have no estimates, and that a part of
Onslow and Jones are declared "impractical,"
and are, therefore, turned over to the
District collector, to be collected in their
money value; and that the estimates for "im-
practical Districts" are not included in the
following amounts. I do not fix prices, as
you requested, because I do not know what
they were in peace times.

Very respectfully, I.

Sweet Potatoes,	25,336 Bushels.
Irish Potatoes,	122 "
Corn,	107,410 "
Wheat,	1,970 "
Oats,	2,694 "
Rye,	1,130 "
Rice,	23,647 Pounds.
Hay,	27,816 "
Fodder,	2,387,552 "
Cotton,	35,573 "
Wool,	4,207 "
Tobacco,	257 "
Peas,	900 Bushels.
Ground Peas,	819 "

Assessor's estimates for Bacon not in—
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